Mr. Chandler (Bep. N.H.), from the Committee on Immigration, reported a joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to control, use, and improve the whole of Bedlow's Island, in New York harbor, on which Eartholdi's statue of Liberty stands, as a free public park, and to allow the access of visitors under such limitations, rules, and regulations as the Secretary may deem expedient and

mccessary.
Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) inquired whether the committee had made an estimate of the cost. Mr. Chandler said it had not, and that it was not the intention of the committee, now or at any other time, to ask for an appropriation. The island was in good condition now, and all that was desired was that it should be kept as a public park under the control of the Secre-

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) made a point as to the right of the Committee on Immigration to report the bill instead of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Chandler-Then I will move to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was so agreed. The bills on the calendar were taken up, and

the following (among others) were passed: To pay to the assignees of John Roach \$18.840 for extra work on the monitor Puritan and \$20,274 for the care of the monitor Rohe. Senate bill to pay \$20,000 to the ghiers of Joseph Henry, late Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, in compensation a realite services.

a Senate bill increasing from \$75 to \$100 a

a Senate bili increasing from \$15 to \$100 a th the pension of the widow of Gen. Serial A. Mower.
The Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a uside building at Norwich, Conn.
In connection with this bill, Mr. Edmunds top, VL expressed the apprehension that the orate was not altogether economical in the latter of public buildings, and the hope that economical was well as the pension with the latter of public buildings, and the hope that

natter of pulma conditings, and the hope that the committee would prepare a statement of a number of such bills passed at the present eston and the amount involved.

The house joint resolution authorizing the six of Rear-Admiral Charles II. Baldwin to ceive a snull lox set with diamonds from the coff Hussia. r of Hussia. he Senate bill referring to the Court of

receive a shull box set with diamends from the Cart of Russia.

The Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the window of William Fortine for additional compensation for the construction of the ironclad monitor Saubuc and the iron turboars Maria and Trana, the amount of the judgment not to exceed \$132,593.

The Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a dry dock at Port Royal, S. C. the whole cost not to exceed \$675,000.

On the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds the words were inserted." It is the opinion of the Senatary of the Navy the public service requires a," and Mr. Blair suggested, but did not insist upon it, the addition of the words "the Senate not being able to judge for itself."

The Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Clysses S. Grant in the city of Washington having been reached on the calendar, Mr. Hoar (Rop., Mass.) suggested that an equestrian statue was hardly the proper mode of doing honor to Gen. Grant. Equestrian statues almost encumbered the city of Washington. He had hoped that when the great bridge across the Potomoc at Arlington icrossing the boundary line between the two sections of the country) was crected—as it would be—a suitable memorial would be placed upon it of Lincoln and Grant, as an emblem of the united country which they had helped to save and to preserve united and free.

Mr. Edmunds said that whatover he might believe on the subject of public buildings he believed that some memorial would be raised to the memory of Gen. Grant, that great and just man. He therefore hoped that however much congress might desire by and by, on some memorial bridge or arch, to pay further respect to his memory, this simple thing would be done now. He would suggest, however, to omit the word squestrian," and to let the bill provide simply for a monument and statue. He made that motion and treat and statue. He made that motion and treat and statue.

simply for a monument and statue. He made that motion and it was agreed to.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Hear, by increasing the appropriation to \$300,000, and, as so amended, the bill was passed.

The only other bill passed was the Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Moridian, Miss. at Meridian, Miss.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Grosvenor of Ohlo in the chair) on the

Mr. McKinley (Rep., Ohio) asked that the committee would proceed as promply as possible to act upon the amendment offered by the Committee on Ways and Means. Then other gentlemen who had substantial benefits to offer might be recognized.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) declared that the manner in which this bill was being considered was fair neither to the House nor to the taxpayers of the country. It was utterly impossible to consider and debate the bill carefully in the few days allowed by the rigorous rule reported by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., III.) thought that the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means should be recognized to offer committee amendments, that those amendments be acted upon promptly, and then an opportunity be given the laymen-men not members of the committee-to present their views in the shape

Mr. Breekinglige Dem. Ky.) opposed the pending amendment, which fixes a duty of 60 cents a square yard and 10 per cent, ad valo emon Oriental, Berlin, and similar rogs.

Mr. Montgomery (Dens. Ky.) did not think that the important amendments offered by the Ways and Means Committee should be acted upon without a full explanation of their effect. Mr. Aften (Dom., Miss.) excused his entrance into the debate by stating that he had some friends from Mississippi in the galleries who wanted to hear him task before they went home. (Laughter.) He thought-and a good many people agreed with blue-that if there was any one man in the United States thorenglis posted on the subject of the tariff he

the man. [Laughter.] He had discussed the subject on a canal poat from Syracuse to Albany, with the result already known. (Laughter.) He came back from that trip and had a conference with President Cleveland. and they agreed that the people in whose interest they made the fight did not appreciate 1:. The gentleman from Massachusetts Mr. Lodge) complained that there was so much said in the interest of the farmer. The gentioman most excuse members for talking a me to the farmer, because talk was all the farm-er got. Laughter. In conclusion he re-cited some verses descriptive of the wees of the farmer, ending with the refrain.

For it gives us tariff yet.

The amendment was agreed to,
Mr. Bynum (Dem. Ind.) argued that the protective tariff on raw wool had destroyed the
manufacture of wooling goods, and driven the
manufacture to manufacture sholdy, thereby

Imposed on earpets or carpetings of like character or description.

The paragraph imposing a duty of 50 per cent, ad valorem on manufactures of silk not appecially provided for was amended, on motion of Mr. Mckinley, by a proviso that all such manufactures of which wool or the hair of the camel, goat or other like animals is a component material, shall be classified as manufactures of wool,

Mr. Carruth (Dem., Rv.) criticised the bill, and referred to the "rising son" of Massachusetts appearing before the Ways and Means Committee advocating an increase of duty on granite. Notwithstanding the Republicans taxed the shroud, notwithstanding they taxed the coffin, they proposed to tax the gravestone. Where was this to stop? He trusted that when men stood before the indgment seat of God they would find at least salvation free. ILaughter.

Mr. O'Neill (Dem., Mass.), as a Northern man and a Northern Democrat, protested against the passage of the bill. He did not doubt that the gentlemen who drafted the bill endeavored to benefit all their friends, but they overlooked the manufacturers of New England. The manufacturers of New England. The manufacturers of New England had contributed their share of the fat in the last campaign and ware entitled to some little consideration. They had asked for free coal, because without it their fires must be banked. They had asked for free coal, because without it their free must be oblesed.

On motion of Mr. Mckinley an amendment was adopted imposing a duty of 50 per cent, ad valorem on bene and horn buttons, and a duty of 4 cents per line on button measure of one-fortieth of one-inch per gross on pearl and shell buttons manufactured or partly manufactured. Also an amonument fating a duty of 50 per cent, ad valorem on solds, dolls heads, toy marbles, of whatever material composed, and all other toys, not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, eartheowere, or stoneware, and not especially provided for. Mr. Ochwaite Dem., Ocho, attacked the drawback feature of the bill, dec

brought in a bill previding for a drawback, not of 99 per cent. but of 179 per cent.

Mr. Sweeney Heb., Iowa) remarked that the Democratic party of Oblo was the friend of the Standard Oll Company.

Mr. Our hwaite challenged the gentleman to show what legislation a Lemocratic Oblo Legislature had ever passed for the Senedit of the Standard Oll Company.

Mr. Sweeney suggested that the Standard Oll Company had legislated a Democratic Senator into the United States Sepate.

Mr. Outhwaite denied the accusation that the Standard Oll Company had anything to do with the election of any Senator in the. He offered an amendment to the drawback paragraph, providing that the rebate shall not be paid on the usel in the transportation of petroisem or provising that he repute shall not be paid on it nused in the transportation of petroleum or coal oil. Rejected—36 to 103. Messrs, Anderson of Kansas, Renderson of Iowa Mason, Cheadle, Reity, Dunnell, and Kerr (Republicans) coted in the affirmative. The drawback section was, on motion of Mr. McKinley, amended so as to read as follows:

section was, on motion of Mr. McKiniey, amended no as to read as follows:

skrion 24. That where imported materials on which distinct the manufacture of articles manufactured in the United States tince shall be allowed on the expertation of such articles a draw back equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used. less one per centum of such duties; proving their materials are the parts of the articles made from some time the articles are made in part from dome-tic materials the imported materials or the parts of the articles made from each materials or the appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereon made from each materials and appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereon made from each material set of the first the distribution of any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided, intact the interest materials used in the manufacture of articles cautied to drawback of castoms duties, when exported shall in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained. The fact of the manifacture of such materials in the limited states and their experiation therefrom shall be determined, and the quantity of such materials in the limited states and their experiation therefrom shall be determined, and it of drawback given thereou shall be made to the intendification of exchange to the intendification of exchange to the stream of the intendification of exchange to the stream of the intendification of such materials.

Mr. McKinley offered a long amendment to the internal revenue clause, mainly of an administrative character, which was ordered

Mr. McKinley offered along amendment to the internal revenue clause, mainly of an administrative character, which was ordered to be printed in the Record, and wont over until Monday. This disposed of the committee amendments.

Mr. Bayne (Bep., Pa.), in speaking to a warbed amendment, sent to the Clerk's deskind had read a letter from James Campbell of Pittsburgh denying the statements reflecting on his character made a few days since by Mr. Beaum of Indiana and Mr. Wilson of West

burgh denying the statements renecting on his character made a few days since by Mr. Hynum of Indiana and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia. In his letter he strongly attacks those gentlemen and uses vigorous language in denunciation of them. Mr. Springer (Dem., Ilh.) said that the letter was unworthy of being put on the records of the House and unworthy of the gentleman who had presented it.

the House and unworthy of the gentleman who had presented it.

Mr. Weeler (Dem., Ala.) made the point of order that the letter should be stricken from the record.

The Chair ruled that the gentleman who presented the letter was responsible for it.

Mr. Funston (Rep., Kan.) offered as an amendment to the metal schedule the proviso that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 15, cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. Mr. Funston earnestly advocated the adontion of his amendment, declaring that the provision of the bill would destroy the smelting interests of the country.

ountry.
Mr. Hynum then claimed recognition on a question of personal privilege relating to the Campbell letter.

The Chair was inclined to think that the let-ter did not present a matter of personal privi-

Then ensued a scene of uproar. Mr. Hynum endeavored to proceed but he was shouted Then ensued a scene of uproat. Mr. Fynum endeavored to proceed, but he was shouted down by the Republican side.

Mr. Bayne added to the confusion by exclaiming at the top of his videe that a gentleman for whom he had the highest respect had been charged with forgery, and he wanted to present the letter in his defence.

Mr. Breckfuridge of Kentucky shouted out to the Chairman that it was not fair to silence the man who had been publicly attacked and let the man speak who had made himself sponsor of the slanderer and stood in the shoes of a slanderer.

sponsor of the slanderer and stood in the shoes of a slanderer

Amid intense confusion, excitement, laughter, and shouts of "Louder." Mr. Bayne was heard to declare that Campbell was the equal in every respect to the member from Kentucky, and Mr. Breckhridge to assert that he had no doubt that the member from Pennsylvania took the man as his standard of manhood.

Mr. Cannon of Himois said that the Revenue bill was under consideration.

Mr. Mills—There is a slander under consideration.

eration.

Mr. Synum complained that the Chair had stooped him and allowed the gentleman from Fennssyvania to go on.
In a Chair said that he had not permitted the gentleman from Vennsylvania to proceed. He had done the best that he could to provent the gentlemen from Fennsylvania and Fentucky from using the language they did, and was not re-ponsible for the gentlemen proceeding out of order.

order.

Mr. cannon made the point of order that then the committee was acting under a rule of the floure it was not in order to allow gentlement to wash their dirty lines against the rule of the floure. (Loud Democratic jeers and ries for order.)

The Chair was of the opinion that it was a president or personal privilege, and overruled the polytoforder.

Mr. McKinley thought it was in the interest of lair play to allow the centerman from Indiana to proceed, no matter what the rules might be

dhan to proceed no matter what the rules might be.

After half an hour of upreas Mr. Bynum secured the foor and comparative quiet, and said that the Camittel allidavit was to the effect that Mr. Wisen and be had said that \$15 a month was cooligh for any glassilower. In his district, where he was known the aftidavit had not been circulated, but it had been circulated in Mr. Wisen's district. He had telegraphed to the West Virginia papers denoming Campbell on his wise the gentleman from Fennsylvania constituted himself the sewer through which this attack of Campbell made its way into the Kerndgentleman from Feansylvania constituted himself the sewer through which this attack of Campbell made its way into the Record—Mr. Cheedle Rep., Ind.) made the point of order that the language was out of order.

The Chair thought that the word "sewer" in this connection was hardly parliamentary.

Air. Bynam—I withdraw it then, and say "conduit pipe." Since the gentleman from Feansylvania is the medium through which the statement of (ampbell loand liss way into the Record, since the Chair has said that the way a officer who may feel aggreeved can get into the Hecord is by the entires control a member of the House. I have simply to say that I did the other day, and that I was re-monable for them, denounce Mr. Campbell as have in great confidence in the character of the residence and an extension of the second of the confidence of the first and a perfurer. I want to say in what I accept and am willing to believe that I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Sampbell as I have in the character of Mr. Sampbell as I have in the character of the residence man who makes this attack upon me. [Exciterment and uppoar]

Mr. Cytcheon (lieu. Mich.) demanded that

the bar of the recover by the Secasan at Arma and there use sensitive of the House be administered by the Spraker

Mr. Cutcheon demanded, the previous question amid suggestions of "gag law" from the Democratic side.

Mr. Cutcheon demanded the point of order that before a resolution of rensure could be adopted the Speaker must deside that the language was unparliamentary. Besides this, it was the right of a member to explain his language before it was in order to offer a resolution of censure. This resolution was without precedent.

Mr. Cutcheon said that he had copied the resolution from the last resolution of the kind ever presented in the House. That resolution was offered by Mr. Harbert, Shawas directed against John Van Voorlis of New York in the Forty-seventh Congress. The resolution was not acted upon Venues Mr. Van Voorlis made a full amology to the House and the gentleman attacked. If the gentleman Mr. Braumi would make as sample and many retraction of his worlds he fire Cutcheon would withdraw his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Blount 11 cm. Ga. said that the language of Mr. Van Voorlis was without any provocation whatever.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Alt. Greenbalge (Rep., Mass.) asked unanimous con-ent that Mr. Braum be permitted to make an explanation, but Mr. Martin (Rep., Ind., objected.

Mr. Springer made the point of order that the Mr. Braum of order that the Mr. Braum

nd.) objected.
Mr. Springer made the point of order that the anguage used was not unparliamentary. The speaker overruled the point, Mr. Springer accepted, and the appeal was tabled, 121 to 98.
Mr. Outhwaite moved an adjournment. Lost, Mr. Outhwaite inoved an adjoint and \$2 to 118.

Mr. Cutcheon then damanded the yeas and says on his demand for the previous question, and as he did so Mr. Springer rose with a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules with certain instructions.

The Speaker, lignoring Mr. Springer's motion, declared the yeas and nays ordered. Mr. Springer protested, saying that the Speaker heard his motion, and need not pretend that he did his motion, and need not pretend that

he did not. Mr. McMillin called attention to the fact that

Mr. McMillin called attention to the fact that the year and mays on the previous question had not been ordered. The Speaker thereupon recognized Mr. Springer, who moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on littles, with instructions to inquire whether the language used by Mr. Brunm was out or order, and whether there was not sufficient justification for its use.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Iowa) made a point of order against the motion, and, the point being sustained by the Speaker, Mr. Springer appealed. The appeal was tabled—yeas, 114; nays, 3.

beaied. The appeal was tabled—reas, 114; nays, 73.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, changing his vote for that purpo-e, moved to reconsider. The motion was tabled—reas, 122; nays, 28—the Speaker counting a quorum.

The previous question was then ordered on the resolution. It as, 129; nays, 59.

Mr. Bland, who had voted in the affirmative, moved to reconsider. The Speaker refused to reconsider the motion, declaring it to be dilatory. Then, for a jew moments there was another scene of confusion. Mr. Bland declaring that the Speaker was trampling upon the rules of the House. The confusion, however, was only temporary.

Mr. Cutcheon contended that the gentleman from Indiana had violately all parliamentary

of the House. The confusion, however, was only temporary.

Mr. Cotcheon contended that the gentleman from Indiana had violately all parliamentary usage by making a direct and personal attack upon the gentleman from Fennsylvania. The question was whether it was parliamentary for one member substantially to denounce another as a liar and a perturer. He did not believe that any member could afford to say that it was not a violation of the rules of the house. The time had come, in view of the language herefolore used by the gentleman from Indiana, that the line should be drawn where earliamentary proceedings ceased and a violation of the rules of the flouse began.

Mr. Herbert of Alabama, felerring to the Van Vorhis case, said that there was a marked difference between that case and the present one. Van Vorhis and Mr. Page, who was attacked, were both Republicans. The motion to censure came from him iMr. Herbert, because it was purely a quostion of maintaining the dignity and decoram of the House. There was no provocation for the language. What a contrast was here. The gentleman from Fennsylvania was the agressor, he brought in a letter containing a malignant attack against the gentlemen from Indiana and West Virginia. The letter had only been ruled legitimate on the idea that the gentleman from Pennsylvania inthered that letter, and that he was making an attack which justified everything that had been said by the gentleman from Indiana was bound to resent the insuit applicated. The gentleman from Pennsylvania thered that letter, and that he was making an attack which justified everything that had been said by the gentleman from Indiana was bound to resent the insuit applicated. The gentleman from Pennsylvania of the majority was to be censured not only for this binguage, but for the language of the gentleman from Indiana was justifiable, if not parliamentary. The gentleman from Michigan Mr. Cutcheon thought that Mr. Bynum ought to be censured not only for this language, but for the language of the letter that two

malignant attack against the gentlemen from indiana and West Virginia. The letter had only been ruled legitimate on the idea that the gentleman from Pennsylvania fathered that ietter, and that he was making an attack which justified everything that had been said by the gentleman from Indiana, ilvemoratic applause. As a judge in this case he believed that the gentleman from Indiana, was bound to re-sent the insult japplause. The provocation came from the other side, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania of the majority was to go seet free and the gentleman of the minority was forced to do by the circumstances of the case. (Applause.)

Mr. Sprieger said that the majority of adopting that resolution, would set a precedent which would not redound to its credit. The language of the gentleman from indiana was justifiable, if not parliamentary. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Cutcheoo) thought that IIr. Byrunm ought to be censured not only for this language, but for the lenguage he had used of the letter that two of the members of the letter was an insuit to the Temocratic ended. Centlemen might, if they desired approve of such language, but let him see any man rise to apply that it showed the contemptible methods of the members of the letter was an insuit to the Temocratic ended. Centlemen might, if they desired approve of such language, but let him see any man rise to apply that in members of the letter that two of the members of the letter was an insuit to the Temocratic ended the desired that the same department was problement that he was expected to make good his delinquencies as to the quality and quantity of the early and to assistance of the desired that the fleatest probleme Mr. Mills of Texes said that the flouse seemed to be determined to supply with speed what it lacked in patience. He could not say anything which would deprive the majority of the pleasure of punishing Mr. Bynum for past offences when he had den unced the tyran-

offeness when be had don-unced the tyrannical and despotic orders of the Speaker, who
had trampled on all rules of marliamentary
law. The gentleman from Michigan, who
was public prosecutor, who was the
richt bower of the gentleman from Fennsvivanta, had himself insulted two of
the best men in the House. He had said the
other day that he would believe Campbell as
quickly us he would either one of those gentlemen. The gentleman from Fennsylvanta
had given the first offence. Not only that, but
for the first time in the history of the country,
and he hoped the last, a member of the House
of Lepresentatives, had made himself a
vehicle for bringing a scurrilous, insulting, and offensive letter into the House
and putting it upon the records; and
when he encountered the manity and
chivalrous defence of the gentleman he had
had attacked he cried like a baty. Deno-

when he encountered the manly and chivalrous defence of the gentleman he had had attacked he cried like a baty. Democratic applause. He Mr. Mills had no hope on earth that the majority would do anything except junish Mr. Bynum because that was the only way it could pull its beaten man out of the contest. Democratic applause. The majority had not forgotien that Mr. Bynum had characterized the action of the Speaker as it descreed to be characterized; and it was for that that the centleman from Michigan was made the public property in the name of the himor and dignity of the House. He more attacked a linear and displication hisses.

Mr. acke of Anharms and that the gentleman from Michigan Mr. Cutcheout had used language to the effect that Messrs. Bynum and without a line in the speaker of the public in side that it was acting in the capacity of a judge. He looked on the faces of members on that side and saw written upon them anything else than a calm, cool, dispassionate extression. If in this mood they should vote a capacity, it would not be considered a censure by the resulted of the country.

Alter forther excepted debate, at 10:30 P. M. amid the applause of the Democrats. Mr. Brum was summered to the Brum decinet that he accepted the consure as a decoration of honor. The flouse then adjourned.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Is and Outside of the Halls of Congress.

is the tree instition raw wood has destroyed the manufacture of woods and order to the content of woods and content of the tree of the content of the conten Washington, May 17.-Col, W. H. Canady,

Appetite Creates

natural desire for food is gone, strength will soon | tite, and a feeling of no ambitton to work, I was advised the material draits for food is gone accepting to the second of the seco

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Creates an Appetite There is nothing for which we recommend Hood's Farmaparilla with greater confidence than for loss of appetite. Indigesition sick headache, and other trentites of a dyspeptic nature. This medicine gently tones the stomach, essists digestion, and makes one "real hun-" We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with excellent of fect in our family of six children and find it to be the best article of its kind we have ever heard of. It kneps the ablood in good condition and gives the children a good appetits. — Mrs. F. R. W. L. K., 210 Livingston av. Albany, N. Y.

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"I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. I have been taking and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving flood's Barsaparilla and that tired fashing has left the. . an appetite and regulating the digestive organs that I my appetite has returned J am like a new man, -- ever heard or, it did me a great deal of good, "--Mrs. CHAUNCEY LATHAM, North Columbus, Ohio. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. V.

100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Fold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. 1. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

C. 1. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Creates an Appetite

Negley of Maryland, at his Grands to Ful. S. D. Pace of Michigan, at Port Sarnia, Charles Ways of Iowa, at is ex-State Treasuror Balley of Pennsylvania, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia, Unaries van de Vera Cru. Assistant Appraisers of Marchandise-Isaac Ulman, at New Orleans, W. Ham Gaw, Jr., at i filadelphia. Pension Agenia-Will, Onlorne at Boston, J. C. Corrier, at San vrancisco. Lostomaters-J. M. Seroggy at Hightstown, N. J., and C. S. Schaffner, at Marietta, Pa.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS. New York Atomne Finding Out What the

is ex-State Treasuror Balley of Pennsylvania, who is now in the city earnestly conducting a canvass. He is not at all likely to win, for the very good reason that Pennsylvania nirendy has a large number of employees on the pay roll. Mr. James R. Young, who holds the responsible elective office of Executive Clerk of the Senate, hails from Philadelphia. He has been executive clerk for a number of years, and is exceedingly popular with all the Reoublican Senators. He is not to be disturbed, and it is quite improbable, therefore that Mr. Balley, halling from the same State, can secure another of the elective offices. It is understooe that Mr. Charles H. Reade of Maine is also a candidate to succeed Mr. Canady. Mr. licade has been an employee of the Senate for several years, having come to Washington as the private secretary of Senator Frye. He has been clerk of the Committee on Commerce and Rules, and has been deputy Sergaant-at-Arms of the Senate since the death of Col. James I. Christie, a little more than a year ago. Mr. Reade is a very popular and efficient official, and will have strong backing if he enters the contest for the office of Sergaant-at-Arms. The behas strong backing if he enters the contest for the office of Sergaant-at-Arms. The behas as Neators also have a candidate in the person of ex-Congressman Valentine. He has many friends among the Western Congressmen, and will have strong backing if he enters the race as soon as the fact of Col. Canady's resignation becomes known, and a lively acrambic will follow. Girls and Their Parents Think About It. About seventy-five ladies attended the State meeting of the New York Association of Collegiate Alumno resterday afternoon at 607 Fifth avenue, where they were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner. Mrs. G. G. Trask presided. Reports were read from the Buffalo branch by Miss Wardwell, from the Syracuse branch by Miss Elizabeth R. Hoy, and from the New York branch by Miss Helen and from the New York branch by Miss Helen Dawes Brown, supplemented by a report by Mrs. Helen Hiscock Backus.

The reports dealt with the general attitude of parents toward colleginte education for women, and particularly in the case of Buffalo were based upon replies to a series of questions but to young women in the public and private schools. These were the questions: Would you like to go to college! If so, state you lio you intend to go ! if not, why not !

Heavy preseure is being brought to bear upon the Committee on Wars and Means by in-dividual members to secure medifications of schedules in the Tariff bill. The hosiery men. In Buffalo seventy-seven replies were recelved. Sixteen young women said they did
not want to go; sixteen wanted to go and were
going, and forty-live wanted to go, but couldn't,
ill-health, lack of means, and parental objections were the principal reasons given by those
who could not go.
At the close of the State meeting the regular
quarterly meeting of the Nate weeting the regular schedules in the Tariff bill. The hosiery menthrough Representative Harmer, are trying to have some changes made in the language of the hesiery sections: the Massachusetts granfle people are seeking an additional degree of protection, and the kid glove importers and lead ore refluing interests are still working to secure rolled. But certains the greatest pressure is being brought to bear by the conflicting sugar interests. Representative McKenna has announced that he will submit a proposition looking to a cut of 33 per cent, in the sugar duties, restoring the dividing line from No. 16 to No. 13 Dutch standard. The California sugar men will accept this heavy entrather than have the bounty plan adopted, and recruits are expected from the Southern States. Meanwhile some of the Western Representatives are preparing to lead a crusace in tavor of free sugar, so that the Ways and Means formulates may have to face another revolt next week. quarterly meeting of the New York branch was called. This also was presided over by Mrs. Trask. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer read a paper on "The Present Opportunities of the New York Alumna;"

Among the Indios present were: Mrs. Alice B. Langstreet, Miss. M. L. Avery, Mrs. Annie

Allone In the Indies present were: Mrs. Alloe R. Longstreet, Mrs. M. L. Avery, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, Mrs. V. O. Atbout, Miss Caroline II. Le Itow, Miss Maria Porter Brace, Miss Helen Magill, Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Ella Weed, Miss Jano Denton, Miss Margaret Graham, Miss Annie I., Brown, Mrs. Conelia Knowles Fitch, Mrs. Winifred Egerton Merrill, Miss Ciara E. Potwin, Miss Hubbard, Dr. Emily I. Gregory, Miss Elizabeth Coffin, and Mrs. J. T. S. Stranaban.

MANAGER GAYLER LET GO.

Says He will Sue the Policeman who Arrested Him Because He Wouldn't" Move on' Frank G. Gayler, the manager of theatrical William H. Covne in front of the Celeman House on Friday evening for refusing to "move on," was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Justice White asked Coyne if he had seen Gayler do anything, and, receiving a negative answer, said: "Then what did you bring him here for? Mr. Gayler, you can go."

Mr. Gayler said he would sue Policeman Corne for damages for false imprisonment. "I was standing there," he added, "talking to H. A. Thomas, the lithographer, and Harry Taylor about some business matters, I am making up a company to play 'Lights and Shadows, and my business takes me on to the street. I had not been talking to these gentlemen two minutes when this fellow came up and ordered us to move on. I told him I would not and he said he would arrest me. I said: 'I'll be dammed if you will, and he did. He said: 'You walk up and down here towering over everybody else as if you owned the street, but I'll show you how to walk on Breadway.' At the station house Mr. Taylor offered Sorgeant Lane \$500 in cash for my hall, but the Sergeant wanted a real estate owner as if the easil was not as good as real estate, They charged me it to send a message to my father at the St. James Hotel, and would not let any of my friends see me. About 2 o'clock Coyne came in front of the grating and said, 'Where's your friends that were going to get you out?' There are twenty making up a company to play 'Lights and were going to get you out? There are twenty hunco steerers and fakirs who walk up and down there every day and the officers never say enything to them."

LAWYER REYNOLDS BETTER.

Not Prove Patal.

who was shot in his office on Thursday by

Aiphonse J. Stephani, and the doctors at the

time that he had a fighting chance for his life. It was still impossible, however, to make any

attempt to locate the bullet or to perform any

Druggists Opposed to Seaate Bill 279.

take into consideration the subject of bills providing for a national election law and the extension of the supervisory system over Congross elections, held a meeting to-day. Discussion of the two bills new before the committee—that proposed 'y Mr. Lodge for a national election law, and that proposed by Mr. Lowell for the extension of the supervisory system—disclosed the fact that about two-thirds of the committee were in favor of the Logge bill. It was accided, however, to report both bills to the cauculation of the supervisory which, it is expected, will be held as soon as the Tariff bill is disposed of. The provisions of the two bills have been fully published. Mr. Lodge's bill, however, since it was first introduced by him some time ago, has been amended by him some time ago, has been amended by him so at to eliminate the Australian builds feature, and it now provides for the holding of the elections according to the practice in vogue in the respective States, but under Federal supervision. That feature of the bill which makes its provisions applicable to any district on the petition of a certain number of citizens of the district, has been modified so that its provisions will apply to all districts.

Assistant Secretary Buesey to-day rendered gress elections, held a meeting to-day

There is no longer any doubt that the con-

tract awarded to Mr. Al Daggett for furnishing the Post Office Department with postal cards

will be terminated by the Postmaster-General

Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered a decision in a rather peculiar pension case. Henry C. Bird, late of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was drafted into the service for a term of nine mentls. Learning of the illness of a member of instamily. First described and went home, where he was subsequently accepted and brought back to his regiment. Ho arrested and brought tack to his regiment. Ho was tried by court martial and sentenced to "compilete his term of solvite." During the Wilderness campaign Bird contracted a pensionable disability. His application was rejected, however, on the ground that at the time the disability was contracted he was undergoing a sentence imposed by a court martial and was therefore not in line of duty. From this decision an appeal was taken. The Assistant Secretary finds that Bird was a good seldier, served out his term of chilstment, was regularly raid for his services, and was honorably discharged, He concludes that he was unquestionably in line of duty when the disability was incurred, and therefore is entitled to a pension.

Senator Farwell, by request, introduced a hill to-day providing a pension of \$100 a month to survivors of the war who lost both eyes in the service: a rension of \$72 a month to sorvivors who, having already bettone eye, lost the other in the service; a pension of \$100 a month to any survivor who, by reason of wounds or disability contracted in the service, is dependent upon the care of shorter perion; and a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of any member of the accrementioned classes of pensioners.

Senator ingalls introduced be request a service pension bill, giving local service of the late war who served ninety days or more after April 11, 1861, a pension of one cent a month for every day's service, widows of soldiers and sailors and their orphia children of \$12 and is a month each reassectively. The bill excludes from its benefits any soldier or sails r, or whow who is nonecessed of \$5,000 worth of property. No distinction is made between officers and privates. the service; a pension of \$72 a month to sur-

TENTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

The Coming Champlonehip Match Between

championship of the world between T. Pettita of Boston and C. Saunders of Prince's Club. London, is to commence on the 26th last, in Sir Edward Guinness's private court, Dublin. Nowadays when every one is playing lawn tennis, there exists considerable affectation of a superficial knowledge of tennis, The part that is "something like lawn tennis," as our charming lady players so delightfully put it, califies it to the consideration of the lawn tennis world; and there can be no question whatever that quite a number of lawn tennis players have been in-duced to play or try to play tennis who would nover have done so had lawn tennis gover been invented. I do not think that tennis, as a scientific game, benefits much by the acression of these, but they help materially to pay for the maintenance of the courte. The duffer is, by an ingenious rule, finde to ther more than the better player, for there is, at an written law in connection with most tennis courie in England that any one losing a love set pays a fine of one shilling, which line, by the way, goes into the pecket of the marker who may be marking that Particular set.

This rule is one of very old standing and pro-

vides another/in-tance of the thereigh way in which those who invented the game, and their followers who perfected it, inought everything The sensitiveness of an linglishman's pocket is proverbial, and it is wonderful what an effect this tine of a shilling for a love set has. Tenuis is not a game to be played in a shilly shally manner. Exact stroke should be played for as if the fide of the deficit, dependent ed upon it and this is just what so many will not do when playing a game thor which noth-

Among those lawn tennis players of note

who invo taken to tennig are W. Henshaw, and H. S. Barlow, who best the Irishman, Hamilton, at last years champlonship. Neither of the Renshaw will ever make a player. Ernest does not care sufficiently whether he does or not, though if he evertook seriously to the game, it would be because he was sick and tired of lawn tennia. A few years ago is told me he was "tired of whacking the ball backward and forward over a net." and the other day, when we were chatting over the forthcominn Irish champlonship meeting, which runs in Dublin simultaneously with the tennis dhamplonship and saying what a thoroughly selevable meeting which runs in Dublin simultaneously with the tennis dhamplonship and saying was a thoroughly selevable meeting which runs in Dublin simultaneously with the tennis dhamplonship and saying was a thoroughly selevable meeting with the tennis did till selevable will be to the playing every day." A clever freeholman once said to the playing every like tifs; but, although he said it lirst, he was not more original than and certainly net half at earnest as Mr. Renshaw. But no one has aver been heard to speak of tennis in such disrespectful tones. W. Renshaw, But no one has aver been heard to speak of tennis in such disrespectful tones. W. Renshaw ill not learn, but is content to go on playing with players just as good it.e., just as badd as himself, and, like many more, he continues to adopt how tennis methods and strokes while ostensibly playing tennis.

The Queen's Club, with its two courts, has done an immense deal toward ropularizing the game, though it has developed no players of excellence, our best amateurs, with very few exceptions, coming from the universities. An expert, though in his playing the money will be a players of excellence, our best amateurs, with very few exceptions, coming from the universities. An expert, though in the rest of the kennish of the bronders is chief marker at Prince's Club. Knightshridge, which is far and have professional and and requere course, the marker of the br

The edge of trace Saunders's career any further, except to say that in 1855, when Fettit to came over to niar Lambert for the championship the two met. Fettitt giving the odds of the first own over to niar Lambert for the championship after Pettit had returned, and won it. It was the best of nine sets, and played first in one court and then in the other. The first four sets, played at Prince's, Faunders won off the real, and Lambert fared no better when the scene was his own court, at Lord's, for Saunders won there the fifth consecutive set, and so won the match, saunders was for some time onled marker at the Queen's Club, the new Prince's not being built. As soon as it was he went there, owing to some disagreement, and very sorry the Queen's Club people now are that they have lost him. The new Prince's is an arhield paid as each of the first own throat. There was no eye with lating out to a second is nearly ready, and a pistol gailery, with a symmastim in course of ervolton. There are, of course, founge rooms with billiard table, &c., while there is a Turkish bath which carries do in make the stakes of 1,000 a select with the prince's not court. Such the stakes of 1,000 a select with the prince's not court, and in marker at Hampton court, is larny good cost some fine-on-bent double what all ordinary and crack players go there to give him practice, though the marker. It is club to the player and crack players go there to give him practice, though the marker. It is club to the player and the marker at Hampton court, is larny good. The conditions of the marker at Hampton court, is larny good. The conditions of the marker at hampton court, is larny good. The conditions of the marker at hampton court, is larny good. The conditions of the marker at hampton court, indies of the marker at hampton court, is larny good to be a larny Just a Chance that Stephani's Bullet May There was some improvement yesterday in the condition of Lawyer Chaton G. Reynolds. Chambers Street Hospital said for the first attempt to locate the bullet or to perform any operation for its removal.

Howe & Hummel, Stephant's lawyers, were visited again yesterday by a representative of his mother, but on account of Mrs. Stephant's continued prostration no arrangements were made for an interview between her and her son, nor was any attempt made to arrange a line of defence. Stephant himself passed a lonely duy in the Tombs, receiving but one visitor, a college friend.

The matter is set down for examination at the Tombs, Polye Court to-morrow morning. the Tembs Police Court to morrow morning, but unless Mr. Reynolds is so improved as to be out of danger, or is dead, there will proba-bly be another postnonement. Ameeting of the wholesale drug trade was held yesterday at the ruoms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 55 Liberty attect, to protest against bestate hill No. 270, a measure for "preventing

A meeting of the wholesale drug trade was held treatening of the wholesale drug trade was held treatening of the wholesale drug trade was held treatening of the wholesale drug trade and transportation, 55 inherty street, to protest against hemisted in No. 770. a measure for "presenting adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs, and for other purposes."

The meeting was called by John McKesson, Jr., as the instance of A if, Johns. Chairman of the Committee on Lexistation of the National Wholesale Drug Association was present, and told what treat hole and at a similar met time held in Philastepinal and a similar met time held in Philastepinal and a similar met time held in Philastepinal and at a similar met time held in Philastepinal and the protection of transportations, and to what the transpostory compound food of drugs shall apoly to the Secretary of Agricultural growth and shall be also drugs, conferences and threads a form of the shall pay the active which is already tased in giving the Philastepinal and drugs and the protection of the Protesters.

The Grand Officers of the Poresters.

The Grand Officers of the Poresters.

The signal Gunt of Fersaters, which convending a world pay the protection of the State and the protection of the Convending and the protection of the State and

where Failous committees methon Fritay inght, and the manufacturers effected the men an advance of 5 per cent, to go into effect to less days, which the men rejected A ceneral strike was ordered on fritay by the Continuation of the matter of 10 the activities and also estimated the behavior of the activities and the continuation of the effect with their behavior of the activities of the activities and the continuation of the effect of of the eff

The best passenger train service to all points North
and West is afforded by the New York Central—Americas areaster railroad. See time table in another column.

**East Page 1 See 2 See 1 See 2 See

HE WALKED IN HISSLEEP

HOW CATARRH AFFROTED YOUNG HENRY JAUKEL, LONDON, May 8.- The tennis mutch for the

Treatment at a Dispensary and a Fospital and by Finer or Fire Frients' Physicians Didn's Do Him Any Good, But Finally Doctors McCoy and Wildman Came to His Belief and Cared Him b

Mrs. Jackel and her two sons live in a comfortable fine



MR HENRY JACKBL. 182 EAST 117TH ST.

MR HENRY JACKEL, 182 EAST 117TH ST.

"My son living ned the catarrh since he was sixyeard old and he is eighteen now. He suferred so that I took him to a diagensary but they did not help him much Then took him to four or five didorent private physicians, but they did not seem to understand his case, anyhow, he did not get helter the got worse. Then I took my son to a hospital to be operated on. At the hospital they cut his tonsies, but they grew out again like heard of Hoctors McCoy and Wildman, but I did not heltere they could core my son after I had tried so many physicians, who had alf falled. But harry finally went to them, and—well, my how they did relieve him after the second vist.

"Hefore he went to them he used to suffer with a fired and weak feeling. He was continually hawking and spitting up miccus or phierm, and he had a ringing sound in his head. He complained of being tired in the mornings when he got up, and sleep did not rest him. He had no appetite and he was awfully constipated. He couldn't ofenthe through his mose. He walked in his lead, too. There was a dropoling in the back of his throat and he was pale, and had no ambition. He didn't feel the did he was pale, and had no ambition to the history of the strength of the second work he appeared to her son. "He says he feels like a new feelow, and work he appeared to him new." "Yes," said young Mr. Jacksi, "I can breathe freely, I don't have a tired feeling any more, and I am up bright and early in the mornings, and I feel so much rested after getting my. My appeared to him new. "You may well say that, Harry," said his mother, laughing.

"Indeed it in" he said to the reporter. "And all the bad effects of catarrh have left me, under the treatment of footors McCoy and Wildman, because, as abetell them, the Boctors Certainly do understand the treatment and cure of catarrh.

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SEQUEL TO THE HOMER TRAGEDY. Charles Baker Drowns Himself After Hts Acquittal of the Charge of Murder.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 17.-Jerome Baker and Charles Baker, father and son, lived alone in their house in Homer. The father's wife was dead and the son's wife had left him on account of ill usage. The elder Baker had been a successful and wealthy business man, but, when some of his ventures turned out disastrously. he sought consolation for his losses in the excessive use of narcotics. The son fell into the same victous habits, and between them they dissipated a large share of the old man's property. They frequently quarrelled about money

erty. They frequently quarrelled about money matters and gave utterance to ugly threats toward each other.

On Sunday morning, March 30, a neighbor who chanced to call at the Baker dwelling found father and sonlying on the kitchen floor in pools of blood which flowed from their gashed threats. A blood-stained razor lay near them. The old man's head had been nearly severed from his body, and death had quickly followed the stroke. The son's wounds were deep, but not fatal. The latter was ar-

ing officer is said to have had. Henry Lecigar dealer of 95 Ludlow street, said during the Essex Market hearing Mrs. had identified Medicowan by means of her hands whispered directions—"third man; the window, on the right."

Capt. McCulliagh admitted a possible mist, in the identity of McGowan. He recalled t arrest of two men for the same offence, why two others, one of whom resembled McGow? had escaped. had escaped.
With this testimony the case was closed a decision was reserved.

Illinois Miners on Strike. PROBIA, Ill., May 17 .- A general strike been declared in all the mines of the Pe and Canton sub-districts. The men dethat not a pick shall be turned until the erators grant their demand for 75 cenffs at The operators are equally determined that cents is all they will pay. A long and bitt strike, involving several hundred miners, anticipated.

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(Adloining Edgn Muscu).